

abuses committed against civilians regularly in that troubled country, this effort requires something of a leap of faith. I do not criticize the administration for taking the leap, I believe that it was a correct and courageous decision to work with the Government in Khartoum and with the SPLA to try to find a path to peace in Sudan. But I do criticize the administration for not taking the confidence-building measures, including those identified by Senator Danforth, seriously enough, leaving us with little in the way of concrete reassurances that our leap was a wise one.

Specifically, I am referring to issue of the civilian bombing monitoring team. In the July hearing, I asked Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Walter Kansteiner about the bombing of civilian targets. Senator Danforth succeeded in getting both the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to agree to allow a monitoring team to verify their stated commitment not to intentionally attack civilian targets. That happened in spring. But at the time of the hearing, we still had no monitors on the ground. Meanwhile, reports of attacks on civilians persist. What are we waiting for, I asked. When will the team be functioning on the ground?

I was told that this effort was taking shape, and that the team would be functioning by the end of August. But today, the team is still not in place, still not functioning. We cannot even move to the very important work of trying to link documented incidents of attacks on civilians to clear consequences, because we remain, apparently, incapable of deploying a qualified and appropriately equipped team of people with experience in Sudan and in human rights monitoring.

I spend a great deal of time trying to call the administration's attention to very serious issues in sub-Saharan Africa that are deserving of more American time and interest. I do not have to do that when it comes to Sudan. Bringing peace to Sudan appears to me to be this administration's most significant policy initiative in the region, and I commend the administration for its efforts. That said, this element of the effort, following up on the commitments obtained by Senator Danforth relating to the bombing of civilian targets, this element of the effort is quite plainly falling short.

If the administration needs additional resources, personnel, or logistical capacity to make this happen efficiently and effectively, I know that many in Congress stand ready to help. Many of my colleagues have long history of working to address the crisis in Sudan, notably my partner in on the African Affairs Subcommittee, Senator FRIST, and I admire their commitment and their work. In calling attention to this issue, and in criticizing the administration for its failure to move forward on the civilian bombing monitoring issue, I do not seek to inject

partisanship into the Sudan policy debate. But I do want to make it clear that this is not a small thing and not a secondary priority. The administration's capacity to help bring peace to Sudan is strongest when the diverse community of Sudan advocates and the entire Congress is united in support for that effort. We need to sustain our faith in this endeavor with concrete steps even as our country continues to facilitate big-picture negotiations. And so I encourage the administration to make deploying a qualified and well-organized monitoring team at the earliest possible date a real priority.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF BISHOP WILLIAM T. CAHOON

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the work of Bishop William T. Cahoon on the recent Holy Convocation in New Jersey.

For more than a quarter century, Bishop Cahoon has dedicated himself to bringing together the ministry and local communities. He currently serves as the Jurisdictional Prelate for the Garden State Jurisdiction, Church of God in Christ, and in 1984 was elected and served as Secretary of the National Board of Trustees. During this time, he has championed issues which empower the family, church and community, and is the founder of the Community Development Corporation, known as the New Garden State Caring Families and Neighborhoods, Inc. In 1997, he was recognized as one of the 100 Most Influential Persons in the State of New Jersey and was given the Man of Distinction Award of his Jurisdictional efforts in 1998.

Bishop Cahoon has always believed that "We must minister to the realities of our unique communities through whatever social, economic, political and spiritual means necessary." It is this openness to new ideas of ministering to the people of New Jersey that inspired the recent Holy Convocation, the goal of which was to the paradigm shift to ministering in the 21st century.

It was an honor to see Bishop Cahoon at work during the recent Holy Convocation and I wish him the best in his mission.●

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

• Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate the Jewish National Fund as the group celebrates its 100th anniversary on October 6, 2002. Without the efforts of the Jewish National Fund, the nation of Israel might very well not exist. Today, through the efforts of the JNF, Israel not only exists as a Jewish State, but flourishes despite numerous geographic and political changes.

The Jewish National Fund was established at the Fifth Zionist Congress in

1901 with the express purpose of allowing Jews from around the world to join together and make the Zionist dream a reality. Jewish communities from around the world participated by collecting donations in signature "Blue Boxes." These donations were used to purchase the land that would one day become the state of Israel. Jews disunited could not achieve their nationalist dream and create a Jewish state in the land of Israel, but together, through the work of the Jewish National Fund, they began to build a nation. JNF purchased the land, developed and built the infrastructure, and planted the forests that made the country green. I am confident that through the dedication and hard work of the Jewish National Fund, Israel will continue to thrive for the next 100 years and beyond.

Since 1901, the Jewish National Fund has planted over 220 million trees, built over 120 dams and reservoirs, developed over 250,000 acres of land, created more than 400 parks throughout Israel and educated students around the world about Israel and the environment. The Jewish National Fund is also active in funding arid land research and has partnered with the USDA Forest Service and the Arizona-based International Arid Lands Consortium.

This past year marked a great milestone for the Jewish National Fund. The group celebrated a great century and witnessed the birth of their dream: a thriving Jewish homeland. I wish the Jewish National Fund the best of luck as they embark on their second century of service.●

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT GREENE CLAY

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the late Albert Greene Clay, a man whose contributions were instrumental to the tobacco and horse industries, and whose presence was well-known at the University of Kentucky.

A native of Mount Sterling, KY, Albert received a bachelor's degree from Duke University in 1938, and attended Harvard Business School in 1939. On October 26, 1939, Albert married his college sweetheart, Lorraine Case Newlin. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincerest condolences to his family, especially his wife Lorraine, his sons Robert and John, his daughter Charlotte Clay Buxton, and seven grandchildren.

Albert left behind a legacy as an individual whose contributions to the tobacco industry are far-reaching and long-lasting. He played a key role in the establishment of the Burley Auction Warehouse Association in the 1940s, and continued his involvement by serving as chairman and president of the organization's board for 25 years.

Albert's leadership extended to the national level, where he served as director of the National Tobacco Tax Council, Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco